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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/076,915	02/14/2002	Anna Lee Tonkovich	13007B	1868
34833 FRANK ROSE	7590 11/24/200 NBERG	EXAMINER		
P.O. BOX 2923		LEUNG, JENNIFER A		
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			1797	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/076,915	TONKOVICH ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	JENNIFER A. LEUNG	1797		
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with th	ne correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING I - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply b d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS to the, cause the application to become ABANDO	ION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this communication. DNED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ Th Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	nis action is non-final. vance except for formal matters,			
Disposition of Claims				
4)	rawn from consideration. wed. e rejected.			
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examir 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E 	ccepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance.	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summ			
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Ma 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	il Date nal Patent Application		

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment filed on November 6, 2009 has been considered. The amendment to claims 81 and 82 overcomes the previous rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. However, upon further consideration and an updated search, the indicated allowability of claims 13-17, 21, 82, 85, 96, 99 and 100 is withdrawn. The finality of the last Office action is withdrawn, and rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 82 objected to because of the following informalities: "the straight, unobstructed line" (line 18) should be changed to --a straight, unobstructed line--, for proper antecedent basis. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102 and § 103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any

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evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claim 82 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Burdon et al. (WO 00/21659).

Burdon et al. (see, e.g., FIG. 14; also, page 36, line 26, to page 38, line 16) discloses a process comprising: stacking a plurality of shims (i.e., layers 436, 438, 440, 442) such that a continuous microchannel flow path (i.e., including cavity 446) is formed through the shims; said microchannel flow path 446 being substantially parallel to the shim thickness (see FIG. 14); wherein the plurality of shims comprises at least three shims 436, 438, 440, 442 through which the microchannel flow path 446 is formed, and wherein the microchannel flow path 446 has a minimum dimension (height or width) of at least 10 µm (see page 24, lines 9-22); bonding the shims 436, 438, 440, 442 to form a device capable of performing a unit operation on a fluid (see page 23, line 22 to page 24, line 25); passing the fluid into the device (e.g., via one or both channels 448, 450) such that the fluid passes through the microchannel flow path 446 in said shims 436, 438, 440, 442; performing the unit operation (i.e., a chemical reaction) on the fluid as it passes through the microchannel flow path 446, wherein a straight unobstructed line is present in said at least three shims 436, 438, 440, 442 (see FIG. 14); and wherein the microchannel flow path 446 comprises a metal film (i.e., a sintered film of catalyst 452, e.g., of metals such as platinum, palladium and rhodium; see page 37, line 5 to page 38, line 16).

4. Claims 13-17 and 96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hirsch (US 3,712,595).

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Hirsch discloses a process comprising: stacking a plurality of shims (i.e., rigid plates 4, 5, 6, 7) such that a continuous flow path is formed through the shims (i.e., through a first series of aligned openings 8 in the plates; see FIG. 2); said flow path being substantially parallel to the shim thickness (see FIG. 2); wherein the plurality of shims comprises at least three shims 4, 5, 6, 7 through which the flow path is formed and a straight, unobstructed line is present through the flow path in said at least three shims (i.e., an unobstructed line is present in at least one of the series of aligned openings 8; see FIG. 2); bonding the shims (i.e., by conventional means, such as welding at spots 11) to form a device capable of performing a unit operation on a fluid (i.e., a vapor); passing the fluid into the device such that the fluid passes through the flow path in said shims; and performing the unit operation on the fluid as it passes through the flow path in which the straight, unobstructed line is present in said at least three shims; wherein the unit operation comprises separating (e.g., via distillation; see abstract; column 1, lines 10-32); and wherein the flow path in said three shims (i.e., via the first series of aligned openings 8) does not connect with any other flow paths (i.e., it does not connect with a second series of aligned openings 8). The process further comprises the step of passing a second fluid (i.e., a liquid; a portion of liquid will be inherently entrained with the vapor during the distillation process) through a second flow path in said at least three shims (i.e., via the second series of aligned opening 8), said second flow path being substantially parallel to the shim thickness (see FIG. 2); and wherein the fluid which passes through the first flow path and the second fluid which passes through the second flow path do not mix within the flow paths.

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5. Claims 85, 99 and 100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirsch (US 3,712,595).

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Hirsh discloses that the device comprises at least three shims (i.e., four plates 4, 5, 6, 7; FIG. 2). Hirsch, however, does not specifically disclose at least five shims. In any event, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select an appropriate number of shims, such as at least five shims, for constructing the device in the process of Hirsch, because the duplication of parts for a multiplied effect was held to be obvious. See MPEP 2144.04. As noted in Hirsch (see, e.g., column 3, lines 43-60), the shims are stacked to provide resistance to the flow of vapors through the center of the column, wherein the resistance is influenced by the length of the flow path through the shims. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to provide additional shims in order to provide additional resistance to the flow of vapors, as appropriate for establishing a uniform flow.

6. Claims 13, 15-17, 21, 85 and 100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bottcher et al. (US 5,657,818) and "Partial Condenser" (Retrieved from http://www.chemeng.ed.ac.uk/~jwp/headstart/separation/pcon.html).

Regarding claims 13, 15, 85 and 100, Bottcher et al. (see FIGs. 1-5; column 1, line 50 to column 2, line 49) discloses a process comprising: stacking a plurality of shims (i.e., sheets 2) such that a continuous flow path is formed through the shims (e.g., a continuous channel 1, as formed by aligned openings 7); wherein the flow path 1 is substantially parallel to the shim 2 thickness (see FIGs. 1, 2); wherein the plurality of shims comprises at least three (or at least five) adjacent shims 2 through which the flow path 1 is formed, and a straight, unobstructed line is present through the flow path in said shims (see FIGs. 1, 2); bonding the shims 2 to form a device capable of performing a unit operation on a fluid (see column 2, lines 32-37, 49-55); and passing the fluid into the device such that the fluid passes through the flow path 1 in which the

straight, unobstructed line is present in said shims; wherein the flow path 1 in said shims 2 does not connect with any other flow paths.

Bottcher et al. discloses that the device may be used as a "part-condenser" (see column 2, lines 49-55). A part condenser inherently performs the unit operation of separating (i.e., it is the simplest vapor-liquid separation device for gas mixtures; see "Partial Condenser"). Accordingly, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to conduct the unit operation of "separating" on the fluid as it passes through the flow path 1 of the Bottcher et al. device.

Regarding claims 16, 17 and 21, Bottcher et al. discloses passing a second fluid through a second flow path in said at least three shims (i.e., as defined by aligned flow spaces 4), wherein the second flow path is substantially parallel to the shim thickness (see, e.g., FIG. 2), wherein the fluid in the flow path 1 and the second fluid in the second flow path 4 do not mix, and wherein the second flow path is a heat exchange fluid (i.e., for enabling the part-condensing).

Allowable Subject Matter

- 7. Claims 5, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86 and 98 are allowable for the same reasons set forth in the Office Action mailed January 21, 2009.
- 8. Claims 18-20, 22 and 23 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding claims 18-20 and 22, the prior art does not disclose or adequately suggest the claimed process comprising the steps of stacking and bonding a plurality of shims, and passing a fluid through a flow path and a second fluid through a second flow path formed in the plurality

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of shims, wherein the unit operation of separating is conducted on the fluid in the flow path, wherein the fluid in the flow path and the second fluid in the second flow path are separated by a distance of 5 mm or less, and wherein the pressures in the flow path and the second flow path differ by at least 1 atm.

Regarding claim 23, the prior art does not disclose or adequately suggest the claimed process comprising the steps of stacking and bonding a plurality of shims, and passing a fluid through a flow path and a second fluid through a second flow path formed in the shims, wherein the unit operation of separating is conducted on the fluid in the flow path, and the second fluid in the second flow path comprises a reaction composition which reacts exothermically.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JENNIFER A. LEUNG whose telephone number is (571) 272-1449. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 5:30 pm Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Walter D. Griffin can be reached on (571) 272-1447. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jennifer A. Leung/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797